

REMARKS

The present amendment is in response to the Office Action received on December 16, 2005, in which Claims 1-21 were rejected. Applicant has thoroughly reviewed the outstanding Office Action including the Examiner's remarks and the references cited therein. The following remarks are believed to be fully responsive to the Office Action and render all claims patentably distinguishable over the cited references.

Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections set forth in the Office Action dated December 16, 2005 is respectfully requested.

A. Claims 1-4, and 6-12 are patentable over Khullar (U.S. Patent No.: 6,748,246) in view of Severt (U.S. Patent No.: 5,511,108)

The Examiner argues that Khullar discloses a testing apparatus, comprising: a testing device for inspecting an object (Figure 3, element 316); an accumulator for supplying power to said testing device (element 314); a first terminal for providing signals transferring route between said testing device and the object, and also providing a charging route for said accumulator (not shown, but the positive terminal of battery 314). However, Khullar does not disclose a switch that is used to determine the status of the testing device. Severt discloses using a switch to determine a status of the testing device, wherein the status includes a testing mode or a charging mode (Figure 10, switching "on" turns on the testing mode). The Examiner argues that it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of this invention to combine the teachings of Severt and be capable of turning on the testing device in order to conserve battery life when the device does not to be active.

Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner. The present invention discloses an electronic apparatus using signal I/O terminals to recharge power which comprises: a testing device for inspecting an object; an accumulator for supplying power to the testing device; a first terminal for providing signals transferring route between the testing device and the object and also providing a charging route for said accumulator; and a switch to

determine status of the testing device, wherein the status includes testing mode or charging mode. One of the important features of the present invention is that the device may recharge via the signal I/O terminals.

First, the element 316, which is denoted as battery monitor/charger, can only be used for monitoring the power of the battery 314 and cannot be any other testing device. The battery 314 is not the accumulator of the present invention. Therefore the battery monitor 316 is different from the testing device. Second, the positive terminal of the cited reference fails to teach the feature of the first terminal that may provide a signal transferring route and charging route. Further, the positive terminal is between the testing device and the accumulator. Although Severt discloses using a switch to turn on the device, but there is no disclosure about a testing mode and charging mode. Khullar does not teach, suggest, or imply that there is any switch for switching between testing mode and charging mode. Therefore, there is no motivation to combine Khullar and Severt to achieve claim 1. The combination of Khullar and Severt does not disclose the recharge power via I/O feature of the present invention.

The remaining dependent claims are allowable for the same reasons with respect to Claim 1.

B. Claims 13-14 are patentable over Khullar in view of Severt

The Examiner argues that Khullar discloses an electricity meter comprising: a meter for inspecting electric characteristic of an object (Figure 3, element 316); an accumulator for providing power to said meter (Figure 3, element 314); two terminals for providing electric signals transferring route of said meter and charging route of said accumulator (between element 316 and 314, there needs to be terminals on both the positive and negative ends of the battery). Khullar does not expressly disclose a switch to determine the status of the meter or a display device. Sever discloses using a switch to determine a status of the testing device, wherein the status includes a testing mode or a charging mode

(Figure 10, switching "on" turns on the testing mode), and a display device for displaying the status of the meter (Figure 3, element 58).

The Examiner argues that it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of this invention to combine the teaching of Severt and be capable of turning on the testing device in order to conserve battery life when the device does not need to be active, and include a display device so that the user can visually see the tested values.

Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner. The element 316 in Khullar denoted as a battery monitor/ charger only monitors the power status of the battery, and the meter in claim 13 is used for inspecting electric characteristic of something else, but not the accumulator. Khullar does not have any description about how the element 314 is connected with the element 316. Besides Khullar does not disclose any terminals between the element 314 and element 316. Thus, Khullar fails to disclose that the electric signals transferring and charging via the same route which is the main feature of the present invention. The Examiner agrees that Khullar does not expressly disclose a switch to determine the status of the meter or a display device, however Sever discloses a switch which is used for turning on or off the testing device. After careful review of Sever, he does not disclose any idea of testing mode or charging mode. Further, there is no motivation or teaching to separate the switch of Sever and combining with the device of Khullar. Therefore the combination of Khullar and Sever fails to disclose claim 13, more important, neither Khullar nor Sever teaches that the first terminal provides a charging route for the accumulator, the combination can not achieve the claimed invention. The non-obvious of claim 13 is overcome.

C. Claims 16 -21 are patentable by Khullar in view of Severt

The Examiner mentioned that Khullar discloses an apparatus charged via signal terminals, said apparatus comprising: an electronic device (Figure 3, element 316); an accumulator for providing electric power to said electric device (element 314); a terminal

providing signals transferring route of said electronic device and a charging route for said accumulator (Connection between 314 and 316). Khullar does not expressly disclose wherein a switch is used to determine the status of said electronic device. Severt discloses using a switch to determine status of said electronics device, wherein said status includes testing mode or charging mode (Figure 10, switching "on" turns on the testing mode). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of this invention to combine the teachings of Severt and be capable of turning on the testing device in order to conserve battery life when the device does not need to be active.

The Applicant disagrees with the Examiner. Khullar does not have any description about how to connect the element 314 to the element 316. Besides Khullar does not disclose there is any terminals between the element 314 and element 316, and most important Khullar does not discloses any idea that the electric signals transferring and charging via the same route. The examiner agrees that Khullar does not expressly disclose a switch for determining the status of the meter or a display device, however Severt discloses a switch which is used for turning on or off the testing device. Severt does not disclose any idea of testing mode or charging mode. Beside there is not any motivation or teaching to separate the switch of Severt and combining with the device of Khullar. Neither Khullar nor Sever teaches that the first terminal provides a charging route for the accumulator. Therefore the combination of Khullar and Severt does not disclose the claim 16, the non-obvious of claim 16 is overcome.

Since the non-obvious of the independent claim 16 is overcome, the non-obvious of the dependent claims 17-21 is overcome.

D. Claims 5 and 15 are unpatentable over Khullar inview of Severt in further view of Struck (U.S. patent No.: 6,407,539)

As to claims 5 and 15, the Examiner agrees that neither Khullar nor Severt expressly disclose using an oscilloscope to measure. Struck teaches that an oscilloscope can be used to measure a voltage output. Although Struck teaches that an oscilloscope

can be used to measure a voltage output, but it does not have any description about the oscilloscope has a battery with a battery monitor/charger. Therefore there is no motivation to combine Struck with Khullar and Severt. None of them teaches that the first terminal provides a charging route for the accumulator. Even the combination of Khullar, Severt and Struck do not disclose any feature of claims 5 and 15. Besides the non-obvious of the independent claims 1 and 13 are overcome, the non-obvious of claims 5 and 15 is overcome as well.

Conclusion

In view of the forgoing, claims 1-21 pending in the application comply with the requirements of patentability define over the applied art. A notice of allowance is, therefore, respectively requested.

Applicant believes no fee is due with this response. However, if a fee is due, please charge our Deposit Account No. 50-0665, under Order No. 386998040US from which the undersigned is authorized to draw.

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Respectfully submitted,

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